

American troops make up 90% of coalition forces.

And second, it calls on the President to seek military and civilian police assistance from members of the United Nations to aid in promoting stability and security in post-war Iraq.

The U.S. and coalition forces currently occupying Iraq are being met with constant resistance and are being attacked on an average of twelve times a day. Increasing the number of troops and police from other countries will reduce the risks to U.S. and coalition forces currently in Iraq. International armed forces and police must assume some of the responsibilities for maintaining law and order in Iraq while a domestic police force and reformed military is trained and established. Pentagon officials estimate that it will take a year to train one division of 12,000 Iraqi troops.

My Resolution also calls on the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, along with other international and nongovernmental organizations, to provide assistance to the coalition partnership in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to move past any negative feelings concerning countries that opposed our attempts to secure a U.N. endorsement for the war. A report published by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, funded by the Department of Defense, reported that "the window of opportunity for achieving postwar success is closing and requires immediate and dramatic action."

Our ultimate goal for the Iraqi people is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious Arab state that is capable of self-rule. This goal can only be achieved with the help and support of the vast global community.

Mr. Speaker, United States and coalition forces managed to liberate Iraq in a mere three weeks, and I would certainly be remiss if I did not take the opportunity to commend those brave men and women for their efforts to date. However, the goals we have set, from restoring critical infrastructure, to establishing an interim government, to maintaining law and order in Iraq, simply cannot be achieved alone. We've won the war, now we have to win the peace.

#### REMEMBERING THE JEWS OF ARAB NATIONS

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to an article entitled, "Justice for Jews from Arab Nations," which was printed in the International Herald Tribune on July 1, 2003. I respectfully request that this article be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article was written by Ms. Giulia Boukhobza, a Jew who was born in Libya in 1951. The story she tells is one of anti-Jewish legislation, seizure of assets, and, ultimately, ethnic cleansing. Beginning in 1948, over 800,000 Jews were expelled from their homes in Arab countries, as those countries sought revenge for the creation of a Jewish state. Ms. Boukhobza was forced to flee from Libya in 1967.

This article is her testimonial, bringing to light an important part of the history of Israel and the Middle East. Thank you.

[From International Herald Tribune, July 1, 2003]

#### JUSTICE FOR JEWS FROM ARAB NATIONS (By Giulia Boukhobza (IHT))

NEW YORK: This is the first time I have ever written about my experience as a Jew from Libya. It's not easy for me. The memories are still painful.

Jews had a continual presence in Libya for over two thousand years, predating the Arab conquest and occupation by centuries. My own family had lived on Libyan soil for hundreds of years, if not longer.

I was born in Libya in 1951, the year of the country's independence.

Most of the nearly 40,000 Jews left Libya between 1948 and 1951 because of a wave of anti-Jewish rioting, beginning in 1945, that left hundreds dead and injured and thousands homeless. My family, however, decided to stay and see if things would improve. After all, it was our home, it was our language, and it was the land of our ancestors. And the new Libyan constitution offered guarantees that gave us hope.

We were wrong. The hope was misplaced. The guarantees were absolutely worthless. By 1961, Jews could not vote, hold public office, obtain Libyan passports, buy new property, or supervise our own communal affairs. In other words, at best we were second-class residents—I can't even say citizens—though this was our birthplace and home.

Our fate was sealed six years later. In June 1967, the anti-Jewish atmosphere in the streets became terrifying, so much so that my family could not leave our house in Tripoli. My parents and I, along with my seven brothers and sisters, sat frightened at home for days.

And then the mob came for us.

I can't even begin to describe the scene. It seemed there were a thousand men chanting "Death to the Jews." Some had jars of gasoline which they began to empty on our house. They were about to strike a match. We were near hysteria. But then one man from the mob courageously spoke up. He said he knew us and we should be left alone. Amazingly, the mob complied and moved elsewhere.

Other Jews, however, were not as lucky. Some, including close friends of ours, were killed, and property damage was estimated in the millions of dollars.

Our family went into hiding for several weeks before we were finally able to leave the country and reach Italy. We arrived with barely a suitcase each.

Today, to the best of my knowledge, there is not a single Jew left in Libya, not one. An ancient community has come to a complete end.

My family had to start from scratch in Italy. We had nothing and no one. But we persevered. We knew that we weren't the world's first Jewish refugees, or the last, and that we would just have to make the best of a difficult situation. And that's exactly what we did.

We did not wallow in self-pity. We did not seek to make ourselves wards of the international community. And we didn't plot revenge against Libya. We simply picked up the pieces of our lives and moved on.

The more I think about what befell us, though, the angrier I become. In effect, we were triple victims.

First, we were uprooted and compelled to leave our home forever solely because we were Jews.

Second, our plight was largely ignored by the international community, the UN and the media. Do a search and you'll be shocked at how little was written or said about this tragedy.

And third, Libya erased any trace of our existence in the country. Even the Jewish

cemeteries were destroyed and the headstones used in the building of roads.

In other words, first our homeland was taken away from us, then our history as well.

I can no longer be a Jew of silence, nor can I allow myself to become a forgotten Jew. It is time to reclaim my history. It is time to demand accountability for the massive human rights violations that occurred to us in Libya.

That's why, after 36 years, I've chosen to speak out today.

#### CBO'S NEW PROJECTIONS ON THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

**HON. NICK SMITH**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last week the Congressional Budget Office released their new projections on the budget and the economy. I commend the reading to my colleagues. Projected deficits, overspending, for 2003 is \$401 billion and if you include what Congress is borrowing from the Social Security Trust Fund it amounts to \$562 billion. For next year (2004) the on-budget deficit is \$644 billion. Deficit spending means future tax increases.

I submit for the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, an article, in the Investor's Business Daily, by Stephen Moore, President of the Club for Growth.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIGGEST DEFICIT IS THE SHORTFALL OF COURAGE

(By Stephen Moore)

The new estimates by the federal budget office that the budget deficit this year will reach \$400 billion and next year will reach \$500 billion should be a major source of embarrassment to the Republicans in Washington—assuming they have any fiscal conscience left to embarrass.

President Bush and Congress have simply refused to make fiscal choices—they have cut taxes, increased the military budget, the foreign aid budget and increased social spending all at the same time. Now we are swimming in red ink.

Next month they are set to enact a \$460 billion Medicare bill to provide drug benefits to the wealthiest age group in America. This will be the biggest new entitlement program in 25 years.

The tide of red ink will rise even higher, with economists at the National Center for Policy Analysis suggesting that the debt from this program could exceed \$3 trillion over the next 50 years.

#### SHOULD BE ASHAMED

The new Congressional Budget Office numbers gloomily inform us that in Bush's four years in office, the budget will be up by \$500 billion. That's a bigger increase than the amount the budget grew in Bill Clinton's eight years in office. It's hard to imagine that the budget would grow that fast even if Carol Moseley Braun had been elected to the White House.

There's also no hint that the GOP has been chastened by the enormous deficits it is responsible for or the meteoric rise in spending.

Example: Rep. Mark Kennedy of Minnesota is now fighting a lonely battle to try to trim the cost of the upcoming highway bill that is slated to have a cost of about 50% more than the last bloated highway bill.